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%(OPTIONAL)

UEL

N/A

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET -18**-**SECTION 1 **Product Name:** HERCULES DRAIN PIPE CLEANER MATERIAL DATE PREPARED 06/18/86 DATE ISSUED 09/10/99 **SAFETY** INFORMATION ISSUED TO FERGUSON THRALL DISTRIBUTION **SERVICE HERCULES®** 4250 MCFARLAND RD Hercules Chemical Company, Inc. 111 South Street • Passaic, NJ 07055-7398 LOVES PARK IL 61111-4406 Information Phone 800-221-9330 SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Name(s)) OSHA PEL ACGIH TLV OTHER LIMITS RECOMMENDED ) Sodium Hydroxide (Cas. No. 1310-73-2) 2mq/m32mq/m3HMIS Hazard Rating: 2 0 2 E SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS **BQILING POINT** SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H20 = 1) VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1) (For caustic soda) 1390 deg. C 2.1 N/A VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg) MELTING POINT 306 deg.C to 318 deg.C EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1) N/A SOLUBILITY IN WAJER Soluble

APPEARANCE White crystals with gray-metal granules; no odor. SECTION 4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA FLASH POINT None FLAMMABLE LIMITS LEL N/A N/A Non-combustible. Choose extinguishing media suitable for **EXTINGUISHING** surrounding materials. MEDIA As appropriate for surrounding fires. Use NOISH/MSHA approved self SPECIAL contained breathing apparatus where the material is involved in FIRE FIGHTING a fire: **PROCEDURES** UNUSUAL FIRE tAND TEXT TO SHOW HAT THE CE Prial will react violently with water, liberating heat and causing splashing. Contact with some metals, particularly magnesium, aluminum and zinc (galvanized), can rapidly generate hydrogen gas which is explosive. SECTION 5 - REACTIVITY DATA STABILITY CONDITIONS TO AVOID NONE STABLE

Aluminum, tin, lead, zinc, and their alloys and all acids.

Caustic soda and trichloroethylene are especially hazardous since

they react to form spontaneously flammable dichloracetylene.

Caustic Soda is a corrosive material. Sodium Hydroxide: Acute oral LD

50=140-340 mg/kg (Rat) Acute Dermal LD50=1.35 gm/kg (Rabbit)

INHALATION? Yes/Primary

NTP<sup>2</sup>

Reaction with various food sugars may form carbon monoxide.

skin<sup>7</sup> Yes/Primary

IARC MONOGRAPHS7

INGESTION? Yes/Secondary

OSHA REGULATED?

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

OR BYPRODUCTS

**PLYMERIZATION** 

HAZARDOUS

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION

ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY

CARCINOGENICITY

SECTION 6 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)

## SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

INHALATION - Airborne concentrations of dust, mist, or spray of caustic soda may cause damage to the upper respiratory tract and even to the lung tissue proper which could produce chemical pneumonia, depending upon severity of (CONTINUED IN SECTION "A" AT BOTTOM OF PAGE

## MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

See SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE section starting above and continued below.

#### EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYES: Object is to flush material out immediately then seek medical attention. Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, holding lids apart to ensure flushing of the entire surface.

(CONTINUED IN SECTION "B" AT BOTTOM OF PAGE)

# SECTION 7 - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND LISE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Get complete protective equipment, shovel spilled material into steel containers, flush with ample water, rinse with dilute acid, preferably acetic acid and finally with water.

#### WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Dissolve and/or flush to holding area for pH adjustment and dilute for discharging to sewer/stream.Large qty:Follow Federal, State & Local regulations PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Store in a cool dry place, Keep separate from acids, metal explosives. organic peroxides and easily ignitible materials.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS Wear complete protective equipment in handling the product in large quantities.

## SECTION 8 - CONTROL MEASURES

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (SPECIFY TYPE)

None normally required. If large quantities are handled & dust problem exists, then dust-type respirator is required.

VENTILATION

LOCAL EXHAUST

As required to control

SPECIAL N/A

dust or mist. MECHANICAL (GENERAL)

N/A

OTHER N/A

# Rubber, neoprene or vinyl

EYE PROTECTION Chemical safety goggles plus face shield where appropriate. OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT N/A

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Wash thoroughly after handling.

-- SECTION "A"-- exposure SKIN CONTACT Caustic soda is destructive to tissues contacted and produces severe burns. EYE CONTACT Caustic soda is destructive to eye tissues on contact. Will cause severe burns that result in damage to the eyes and even blindness. INGESTION Caustic soda, if swallowed, can cause severe burns and complete perforation of mocuos membranes of the mouth throat esophagus and stomach ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE Corrosive to all body tissues with which it comes in contact CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE The chronic local effect may consist of multiple areas of superficial destruction of the skin or of primary irritant dermatitis. Similarily, inhalation of dust spray or mist may result in varying degrees of irritation or damage to the respiratory tract tissues and increased susceptibility to respiratory illness

-- SECTION "B"-- Washing eyes within 1 minute is essential to achieve maximum effectiveness Seek medical attention SKIN Wash contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminate clothing and footwear and wash footwear before reuse. Discard footwear which cannot be decontaminated Seek Medical attention immediately. INHALATION Get person out of contaminated are to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, resuscitate and administed oxygen if readily available Seek medical attention immediately INGESTION Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Give large quantities of water. If available, give several glasses of milk. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airways clear Seed medical attention immediately

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